VOL. XV. - Nº 4. April 1934.

League of Red Cross Societies

LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES
RED CROSS COLLECTION

MONTHLY BULLETIN

Headquarters :
2, Av. Velasquez, Paris 8e

Telegraphic Address :
Licross 37-Paris

The League of Red Cross Societies is an international organization grouping together, for their peace-time activities, the National Societies of the following countries : ALBANIA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CANADA, CHILI, CHINA, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CUBA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DANZIG, DENMARK, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ECUADOR, EGYPT, ESTONIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GREAT BRITAIN, GREECE, GUATEMALA, HUNGARY, ICELAND, INDIA, ITALY, JAPAN, LATVIA, LITHUANIA, LUXEMBURG, MEXICO, NETHERLANDS, NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, NEW ZEALAND, NORWAY, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERSIA, PERU, POLAND, PORTUGAL, ROUMANIA, SALVADOR, SIAM, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TURKEY, UNITED STATES, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, YUGOSLAVIA.

The Red Cross the World Over . . 62

Japan Speaking!
The Tokyo Conference.
Life-Saving Prize awarded to League.
Indian Earthquake.
Aid for Emigrants.
Help for Victims of Road Accidents.
Air Ambulance Service.
International Life-Saving Congress
International Relief Union.
For the China Flood Victims.
New American Junior Director.
Prince Tokugawa in Washington.
Professor Adolphe Pinard.

The Common Task 66

News from the Societies.

Congress of the International Council of Nurses 69

The Author of "General History of Nursing" discusses the resolutions of the Congress and their bearing on Red Cross nursing.

How Governments help the Red Cross 71

A survey of privileges accorded to National Societies by their Governments.

The Florence Nightingale Foundation Takes Shape 72

A brief account of the fourth meeting of the Provisional Committee for the proposed Florence Nightingale International Foundation.

The Red Cross in Siam. 73

A bird's-eye view of the origin and activities of the Red Cross in Siam.

Red Cross Mottoes. 75

Describing the diversity of the watchwords chosen by National Societies of different countries.

When Juniors Correspond 76

What inter-school correspondence is doing to promote international friendship and understanding. Some examples.

Miscellaneous Items. 78

International Fire-Fighting Exhibition.
Influence of Sight on Character.
Two New Nightingale Committees.
International Union against Tuberculosis.
Congress of Educational Cinematography.
An International Union against Cancer.

League Headquarters Notes 79

Book Reviews 80

XVth INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CONFERENCE, Tokyo, October 1934.

Japan speaking !

Messages to Conference Delegates

As readers of the BULLETIN will have gathered from previous articles on this subject, Japan is making the most elaborate preparations for the XVth International Red Cross Conference, which she is determined shall go down to history as one of the most brilliantly successful that has ever been held. No effort is being spared to make the stay of the delegates in the Land of the Rising Sun a memorable one from every point of view. Every member of the population—young or old, rich or poor—is following with eager interest the plans of the Japanese Red Cross and of the civic authorities for the reception of the delegates.

We are reproducing below messages of welcome received from the premier cities of Japan.

From the Mayor of Tokyo

"In these days when the whole world is under the depression caused by the Great World War all races and nations share and suffer alike. Out of this fearful struggle has come the deep conviction that if the general welfare of mankind is to be improved and the peace of the world preserved, there must be more international spirit in the hearts of people and a greater practice of universal brotherhood among the nations.

"Since 1918, various international organizations have done much to foster the spirit of internationalism in spite of national differences due to national interests. Of all these organizations conspicuous for service rendered to humanity, the Red Cross must be named as the most outstanding.

"Hitherto no International Red Cross Conference has been held in the Orient on account of the great distance delegates would be obliged to travel. However, a new epoch has now begun in which the Orient is to have its share of conferences, and in October 1934 the City of Tokyo is to entertain the first International Red Cross Conference in the Far East.

"Tokyo ranks second in the world's greatest cities in point of population. Her ambition is to rank first in hospitality.

"We hope that the manners and customs of Japan, our art and culture, and the beautiful scenery of our country—especially beautiful in the autumn season—will be of interest to delegates who are anxious to improve their knowledge of the world.

"On behalf of the citizens of Tokyo I desire to extend a most hearty welcome to all delegates who may be planning to attend the XVth International Red Cross Conference. After the Great Earthquake and Fire in 1923, the city of Tokyo and her suffering people received relief from many different countries.

"The quick response of the whole world to the sorrow and suffering arising out of that disaster, the spirit of universal brotherhood shown at that time, stirred the Japanese people to the depths of their hearts. It served as a practical demonstration of international sympathy and good-will, a real sharing of one another's burdens. Indeed, it is due to the sympathy shown in this way, and, I may add, the indomitable spirit manifested by the citizens of Tokyo itself that the capital of Japan, so recently reduced to ruins, has been so wonderfully rehabilitated.

"It is our hope that we may have opportunity, through the hospitality offered to the delegates of this great conference, to show our heartfelt gratitude for all this sympathy and kindness."

Torataro USHIZUKA.
Mayor of Tokyo.

From the Governor of Kyoto Prefecture

"It is my privilege to speak for the people of the Kyoto Prefecture—the most interesting place in all Japan, because it was the seat of the Imperial Government for over a thousand years. This district has been strongly influenced in manners and culture by having been the centre of government for so long a period.

"The interest of the people of this district in the work of the Red Cross Society is unparalleled in the Empire, and the fact that an International Red Cross Conference is to be held in Japan in 1934 is deeply gratifying to the many Red Cross members who are proud to participate in this great international movement, and proud of Red Cross achievements at home and abroad.

"In Kyoto and its environs are many historic monuments to the old civilization of Japan, besides many institutions connected with the educational, scientific, religious and artistic development of modern Japan. In the city of Kyoto a fine new hospital, the Kyoto Red Cross Hospital, is under construction and will be open and in operation before the Conference meets.

"The mountains and rivers round about Kyoto present most unique scenery. Amanohashidate, a sea-shore not far from Kyoto city, is one of the three most beautiful spots

in Japan. Near by is Kasagi, another place of special beauty and interest.

"The people of Kyoto Prefecture are most anxious to have the delegates to the Conference enjoy these places of interest and hereby extend to them their most hearty and hospitable welcome."

S. SAITO,
Governor of Kyoto Prefecture.

From the Mayor of Kyoto

"To the XVth International Red Cross Conference, to be held in the city of Tokyo next October, will come many distinguished people, outstanding men and women in the medical profession, Statesmen, publicists, social workers and others who are interested in the Red Cross and its programme for the betterment of human welfare and the demonstration of good-will among all nations and races.

"The city of Kyoto stands unparalleled in its wealth of scenic beauty and historic temples and shrines. For one thousand years it was the seat of the Imperial Government thus becoming the centre of religion, art, and science—indeed, of all Japanese civilization and culture. Kyoto in its modern development has much that will be of interest to travellers.

"The city of Kyoto, enlarged in 1931, now has an area of over forty square miles, and a population of more than one million.

"On behalf of the citizens of Kyoto I wish to extend to the delegates of the XVth International Red Cross Conference a hearty invitation to visit our city. It is our earnest hope that through this conference a closer and more friendly spirit of co-operation may be promoted."

Kichigoro OHMORI,
Mayor of Kyoto.

From Yokohama

"We, the undersigned, representing the people of the city of Yokohama, hereby desire to extend a hearty welcome to the delegates from various countries who may be looking forward to participation in the XVth International Red Cross Conference in Tokyo in 1934. It is our hope that they may realize how sincere and genuine is our welcome. The success of the conference will depend largely upon the number of influential delegates who attend from abroad. Since the Japanese people for over three thousand years have held the principles of Humanity among their highest ideals, it is natural that Japan should be second to none in the work of mercy of the Red Cross. Therefore on this occasion Japan and her people bid the delegates a hearty welcome.

"Yokohama is called the front-door to Japan. Being the first port opened to foreign trade, for three quarters of a century it has contributed to the development of trade and commerce, to the diffusion of knowledge and enlightenment, and to international friendship and peace.

"Yokohama is the pride of Kanagawa Prefecture, and we, the citizens of Yokohama, are deeply anxious to offer to the delegates to the Conference the hospitality of our city. We are anxious that they should see the neighbouring pleasure and health resorts: Mt. Hakome rich in beautiful scenery and hot mineral springs, Kamakura, once the capital of the Shogunate, in the days when the "Samuraï" or military class were in power, and many other places.

"It is our sincere hope that the delegates to this great Conference will come to us as to intimate friends, enjoying the fellowship that results from deep interest in a common cause and in a common ideal."

Sukenari YOKOYAMA, Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture. Ichiro OHNISHI, Mayor of Yokohama City. Chuichi ARIYOSJI, President of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Yokohama. Sukenari YOKOYAMA, President of the Federated Tourists' Bureau of Kanagawa Prefe;ture. Nobushiro JOKO, President of the Yokohama Traders' Association.

The Japanese Red Cross announces that the General Assembly of the Society for the year 1934 will be arranged so as to take place very shortly before the opening of the XVth International Red Cross Conference in October.

The opportunity will be given to delegates attending the Conference to attend the Annual Assembly, which is a highly picturesque and interesting function. The date fixed will be notified shortly and delegates will receive an official invitation from the Japanese Red Cross.

The Tokyo Conference

The summary of data available regarding itineraries and travel costs for Red Cross delegates attending the International Conference at Tokyo next October, which was to appear in the present number of the Bulletin, has been held over for publication in the May number, so as to include supplementary information which it has not yet been possible to obtain.

Erratum

In Mr. Swift's article last month entitled "At Tokyo next October", an erroneous statement was made regarding the representation of the Netherlands Red Cross at the XVth International Red Cross Conference. It has now been announced by that Society that Lieut.-General Dr. J. C. Diehl will head its delegation to Tokyo.

Life-Saving prize awarded to League

Each year, the French Life-Saving Federation confers a "Grand Prix d'Honneur" on the institution which, in its view, had made the greatest contribution towards the safeguarding of human life. The prize for 1933 has been awarded to the League of Red Cross Societies in recognition of the signal services rendered by its member Societies to the cause of suffering humanity.

The prize—which took the form of a handsome bowl of Sèvres porcelain offered by the President of the French Republic—was presented to the League in the course of a ceremony held at the Ministry of the Interior on March 25th.

Señor Conill (Vice-Chairman representing Cuba), and Mr. Yamanouchi (Vice-Chairman representing Japan), accepted the trophy in the name of Judge Payne, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the League.

A photograph of the bowl will be given in a forthcoming issue of the Bulletin.

Indian Earthquake

Below is the complete list of contributions received to date on behalf of the victims of the recent earthquake in Northern India:

International Relief Union. .	£1,000 sterling.
American Red Cross . . .	$10,000
British » . . .	£500 sterling.
British Red Cross (Scottish Branch).	£500 »
Egyptian Red Crescent. . .	8,000 Piastres.
Finnish Red Cross	5,000 FinnishMarks.
German »	1,000 Marks.
Greek »	40,000 Drachmae.
Japan »	1,000 Yen.
New Zealand Red Cross. . .	£280 sterling.
Persian Red Lion and Sun. .	5,000 French Frs.
Siamese Red Cross.	1,000 Bahts.
Spanish »	10,000 Pesetas.
Swiss »	5,000 Swiss Frs.
U. S. S. R. Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	$5,000
Yugoslav Red Cross.	10,000 Dinars.
French Branch, "Save the Children" Fund.	100 French Frs.

With three exceptions, all the above donations have been sent in response to the joint appeal launched by the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies. The sum total —aggregating more than 86,000 Rupees—has been turned over by the Indian Red Cross to the Viceroy's Fund, the administrators of which have allocated 38,000 Rupees to the Bihar Branch of the Red Cross for immediate relief purposes. A further sum has been expended on the purchase of hand sugar-crushing mills to enable the peasants to utilize their cane crops, which would otherwise have been lost owing to the destruction of the sugar mills.

Further reports from the Independent State of Nepal—concerning the fate of which news was unobtainable during the first weeks—estimate the number of deaths at 3,400.

Aid For Emigrants

For some years past, the International Migration Service has been devoting attention to the choice and training of correspondents to act as its agents in different countries.

A first experiment, which took the form of a training course in Paris in 1927, resulted in the creation of a migration service by the Hungarian Red Cross.

At the XIIIth International Red Cross Conference (The Hague, 1928), Senator Cremonesi, president of the Italian Red Cross, put forward a proposal for the establishment of private information secretariats by the national Red Cross Societies to serve as a link between emigrants and their relatives back in the home-land. The International Red Cross Committee, to whom this suggestion was referred, consulted the International Migration Service, which pointed out the importance of entrusting these secretariats to specially-trained social workers. With the help of Mr. Max Huber, President of the International Red Cross Committee, and Mr. Ernest J. Swift, Secretary-General of the League of Red Cross Societies, the International Migration Service succeeded in obtaining from the Carnegie Foundation a grant sufficient to cover part of the costs of organizing a course and endowing six full scholarships for the purpose of such training.

During 1933, Mlle Suzanne Ferrière, member of the International Red Cross Committee and assistant director of the International Migration Service, visited Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Italy, Roumania, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden, and selected the following candidates:

Mlle Lanino, who will assist the secretary of the Private Information Secretariat of the Italian Red Cross; Mlle Thesleff, who will be entrusted with the formation of a migration service in Finland under the joint auspices of the Red Cross and of the Marshal Mannerheim League; Mlle Hald, who will be attached to the Red Cross at Bergen, Norway; Mlle Vorlova, of the International Migration Service in Prague, specially charged with organizing collaboration between the I. M. S. and the Czechoslovak welfare agencies, more particularly the Red Cross; Mlle A. Berlesco, secretary of the Emigration Section of the National Council of Women of Roumania, who, for several years past, has been responsible for centralizing cases for the International Migration Service in Roumania; and Mlle Markovitch, who will be attached to the *Organizacija Iseljenika* at Zagreb, Yugoslavia.

The special course was planned by Mme Vignat, assistant director of the International Migration Service. It opened on January 8th, and lasted three months. The curriculum was as follows:

The development of modern social work in different countries (Dr. René Sand).—Migration and the social problems involved.—Emigration and immigration laws (Mlle S. Ferrière).—Methods and principles of family social service (Mlle M. T. Vieillot).—Mental affections: their diagnosis and the problems to which they give rise in emigrants (Dr. Long-Landry).—Study circles for international social work (Mme Vignat).

Five afternoons were spent studying different aspects of the work of the Secretariat of the League of Red Cross Societies.

Help For Victims of Road Accidents

The popularity of highway first-aid posts—of which thousands have been established by the national Red Cross Societies of some thirty countries—is easily explained by the statistics relating to their activities. Here are a few for the year 1933 :

During that period, the 2,001 posts in France intervened in connexion with 1,869 accidents and helped 2,584 injured persons. The hardest-worked post picked up 69 victims of 23 accidents; another ran it close with 64 injured in 49 accidents, while a third recorded 36 injured in 25 accidents.

The seven posts belonging to the Greek Red Cross rendered first aid to 34 victims in 28 accidents.

The Italian Red Cross reports that the services of 32 of its 80 posts were requisitioned during the year for the emergency treatment of victims of road accidents.

Since their establishment in 1931, the twenty-one posts maintained by the Swedish Red Cross have succoured 175 victims of 136 accidents.

Air Ambulance Services

Following upon the investigations made by the Secretariat of the League of Red Cross Societies and the International Air Traffic Association into the possibilities of collaboration between Red Cross Societies and air lines, the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Red Cross has drawn up a number of concrete proposals which have been communicated to the League Secretariat for examination.

These proposals have been submitted to international aeronautical associations and to qualified experts.

The League of Red Cross Societies was invited to send a delegate to the XXXIst session of the International Air Traffic Association, which met in Prague on March 22nd and 23rd, 1934. The Czechoslovak Red Cross kindly agreed to represent the League on this occasion.

International Life Saving Congress

The IVth International Congress of Life-Saving and Accident First Aid will meet in Copenhagen from 11th to 19th, 1934, under the patronage of His Majesty King Christian of Denmark. The League of Red Cross Societies will be represented by Major Carl Petersén, Director of the Relief Division. The Danish Red Cross, which is represented on the Organization Committee of the Congress, intends to arrange, for the benefit of the delegates of National Societies who will be attending the meeting, a special demonstration of those activities of the Danish Red Cross which lie outside the purview of the Congress.

International Relief Union

The Czechoslovak Red Cross has appointed Dr. Hynec Pelc, Professor of Prague University and head of the Public Health Section of the Health Institute of Prague, as Czechoslovak expert to the International Relief Union.

For the China Flood Victims

In response to the appeal addressed to certain of the National Societies by the League of Red Cross Societies last year on behalf of the victims of the Yellow River floods, the Siamese Red Cross opened a public subscription. With the proceeds, it purchased 2,000 sacks of rice, which were forwarded as requested to the Chinese Red Cross at Shanghai.

New American Junior Director

Dr. Thomas W. Gosling, superintendent of schools of Akron (Ohio), has been appointed Director of the Junior Section of the American Red Cross. He will take up his duties on April 1st, 1934. The new director is a graduate of Yale University, and enjoys a nation-wide reputation as speaker, writer and educator. He has travelled extensively, and is familiar with Red Cross work, having been a leader of the movement at Akron for many years.

Prince Tokugawa in Washington

At the beginning of March, Washington was honoured by a visit from Prince Tokugawa, president of the Japanese Red Cross. His Excellency was met at the railway station by a Red Cross delegation composed of Judge Payne and members of the Executive Committee, and afterwards visited the National Headquarters of the American Red Cross, where he was interviewed by representatives of the American press. A few days later, he was the guest of honour at a reception and dinner given by Judge Payne and Miss Mabel T. Boardman, at which some 600 persons of official and social prominence were present. The Prince was also received at the White House by President Roosevelt.

Professor Adolphe Pinard 1844-1934

Adolphe Pinard, the "Father" of modern Child Welfare, died at his Paris home last March at the venerable age of 90. The list of surviving celebrities present at the Cannes Conference of 1919—which, it will be recalled, laid the foundations of the peace-time programme of the Red Cross—is thus diminished by one more unit.

Like so many great men of science, Adolphe Pinard came of peasant stock. At an early age, he left his native village of Méry and came to Paris to study medicine, paying for his keep by doing odd jobs for a chemist. While still a student, he was awarded the Legion of Honour for his conspicuous services in caring for the wounded in the Franco-Prussian War.

He had the distinction of being one of the first official accoucheurs to be appointed by the State, and, for his outstanding services to the cause of obstetrics, he was elected a member of the Academy of Medicine. Pinard will go down to posterity as the founder of the modern conception of Child Welfare. He was the first to synthetize and co-ordinate child care, from the prenuptial and ante-natal examination to school medical inspection and vocational guidance.

By the vigorous impetus which he gave to the medico-social protection of mother and child, he made probably the greatest contribution to the physical wellbeing of the human race that contemporary medical history has yet recorded.

ALBANIA

Earthquake Relief

On February 4th and 5th last, the town and vicinity of Durazzo were violently shaken by an earthquake, which shattered 99 houses and partially demolished 219 others. Official figures in respect of the town itself have not yet been published, but the damage in the surrounding neighbourhood is estimated at 42,615 gold francs.

The Albanian Red Cross promptly took steps to relieve the sufferers, and sent 150 tents to Durazzo for the temporary accommodation of the homeless. The Albanian Government made a grant of 10,000 gold francs for the organization of emergency relief.

BELGIUM

First Aid at Royal Funeral

The funeral of King Albert of the Belgians brought to the capital over a million people from the provinces and abroad. In anticipation of the mishaps which are inevitable when large throngs are massed together for hours on end, the Belgian Red Cross organized a first-aid service along the whole itinerary of the cortège. So dense were the crowds at certain points that the services of the first-aid detachments were continually in demand; 1,362 cases were dealt with on that and the following day, when the public again assembled to see the new King proceed to Parliament to take the oath to the Constitution. The Belgian press was loud in praise of the magnificent work accomplished by the Red Cross on these two occasions.

Red Cross in University

A Red Cross group has been formed at the University of Brussels, composed of men and women students of all the Faculties, many of them former Juniors. The members hold periodical meetings and follow courses in first aid and bandaging. Other activities are planned for the near future. Lectures are organized by the group at the Students' Club, and the series was inaugurated on March 5th by an address from Dr. René Sand, Technical Advisor to the League of Red Cross Societies, on ''The Red Cross—Triumph of the Legal, Social and International Spirit''

Aid for Destitute

Two years ago, a committee was set up in Brussels for the purpose of lending assistance to impoverished middle-class families, for whom no provision is made in the official welfare schemes. The Belgian Red Cross played a leading part in the creation of this committee, and is largely responsible for carrying out its plans.

The central body in Brussels has offshoots in eighteen towns of Belgium, and in all of them the Red Cross is in charge of the material side of the work. In February 1934, a drive for funds for the committee was undertaken; 140,000 envelopes, each containing an appeal, were sent out to Brussels householders through the post. A few days later, 1,500 Red Cross volunteers went from house to house collecting the envelopes, containing the donations subscribed.

In the course of the last few years, the Belgian Red Cross has acquired wide experience in propaganda methods, and the Committee therefore entrusted to it the planning and carrying out of this appeal.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

An Enterprising School Group

A Junior group in a girls' school at Podiebrady adopted not long ago a programme of service activities which may be considered as a model of a complete Junior Red Cross programme.

During the scholastic year 1932-33, the girls of this group concentrated on health and cleanliness, and instituted regular parades of teeth, hands and boots. So that poverty might not be evoked as an excuse for lack of cleanliness, toothbrushes and toothpaste were provided for those who could not afford to buy them, and the school lavatories were supplied with towels, soap and nail-brushes. In the course of ''Cleanliness Week'' the Juniors cleaned the classroom windows, renewed the wallpaper where it was rubbed or soiled, and emphasized the virtues of cleanliness in every possible way.

Needy schoolfellows were helped to get their boots repaired, provided with school requisites and enabled to take part in the school excursions. Garments and footwear were sent to four schools in Germany and Ruthenia attended by Czech children, and books and playthings to four Czech schools in Poland. A destitute Russian family was kept supplied with food and clothing. Sums of money were contributed to various charitable organizations. On January 1st, 1933, the girls inaugurated a scheme for providing milk to under-nourished comrades. The great event last year was the organization of a Christmas party, when eighty children received useful gifts from the Christmas tree, and flour and sugar were distributed to the poor of the region.

Other activities included the arranging of entertainments for raising funds, participation in the Red Cross Truce, and inter-school correspondence. To a school in Allentown (U. S. A.) they sent letters, pin-cushions, hand-painted handkerchiefs, dolls, artificial flowers, decorated Easter eggs, a doll in national costume, and an album containing views of towns in Czechoslovakia.

FRANCE

Avalanche in Corsica

On February 4th last, the Corsican village of Ortiporio was the scene of one of the most disastrous avalanches within the memory of the inhabitants of the ''Isle of Beauty''. Thousands of tons of snow and rubble swept down the mountainside, submerging the cottages and burying forty of their luckless occupants who had been unable, through age or infirmity, to follow the other villagers in their dash for safety.

As soon as the catastrophe became known, the Bastia committee of the S. S. B. M. (French Red Cross) opened a public subscription, heading it with 10,000 francs. The same day, a relief detachment left Bastia for Ortiporio, and skiers were sent out to reconnoitre. All the Red Cross nurses and voluntary aids in Bastia were mobilized and placed at the disposal of the official relief service. A commission of three members, including a delegate of the Red Cross, was set up to organize the distribution of emergency relief.

The Red Cross committee at Corte collaborated in the relief operations by sending funds and issuing an appeal for gifts in money and kind.

GERMANY

Growing Prestige of Red Cross

In Germany, the Red Cross has been invested with greatly increased powers and influence. It is now the sole official relief agency in the country, and the recognized auxiliary of the public health services.

Two nursing associations were recently disbanded and their members instructed to apply for enrolment as Red Cross nurses. The nurses' aids affiliated to these two organizations were similarly invited to offer their services to the Red Cross. The voluntary aid detachments trained by the "Queen Louisa League" will henceforth come under the jurisdiction of the German Red Cross.

GREAT BRITAIN

Rheumatism Clinic

The fourth annual report of the British Red Cross Society's Clinic for Rheumatism in London states that, in the course of 1933, a total of 85,948 attendances was recorded, and 114,643 treatments were given in the general out-patients' department. The register of private patients shows 8,308 attendances and 15,084 treatments. These figures are well in excess of those for 1932.

The benefit of early treatment is increasingly recognized, and full advantage is taken of the Evening Clinics for workers who might otherwise be deterred from seeking timely relief. The follow-up and home visiting services of the Almoners' Department have removed many obstacles that might otherwise prevent patients from completing the cure.

The value of the results achieved is attested by the fact that people come from all parts of the British Isles for treatment. An analysis of the effects of treatment on discharged patients shows that the percentage of cures is twice as high among men as among women, whereas, in the case of patients whose condition has improved as a result of treatment, the feminine element accounts for a slightly higher percentage than the male. The necessity for continued research into the complicated problems presented by the different types of rheumatism is fully realized, and several papers have been published during the past year as an outcome of the work carried on at the Clinic.

HUNGARY

Relief Programme

The Hungarian Government has sanctioned the organization, by the national Red Cross Society, of a standardized nation-wide relief service, covering highway first aid, life saving and air ambulances.

To give effect to this programme, the Hungarian Red Cross has constituted a special Relief, Life-Saving and Air Ambulance Section, and has secured the collaboration of the authorities, as well as that of the different sporting and touring associations, in the organization of these services. A promising start has been made by the establishment of fifteen highway first-aid posts and five life-saving posts.

The majority of these posts have been installed in public buildings, railway huts, fire brigade stations, customs buildings, etc., placed at the disposal of the Hungarian Red Cross by the Government. Each is equipped with a telephone, a standardized first-aid chest of the model recommended by the Standing International Commission on Highway First Aid, surgical dressings, a stretcher, two blankets and a first-aid manual. A signboard of the design adopted internationally is used to indicate the whereabouts of the posts, which are placed in charge of specially-trained personnel.

Several highways—including the Hungarian section of the London-Constantinople transcontinental road—have been provided with first-aid posts. The cost of installing each post works out roughly at 300 pengös, and the upkeep of a post is estimated at 50 pengös a year.

ITALY

Official Commendation

The Italian Minister of National Education has forwarded to all the members of the teaching progession a circular from the President-General of the Italian Red Cross relating to the Junior Red Cross, with a covering letter inviting the teachers to support the movement and to encourage its development among their pupils. The Minister points out that the aims of the Junior Red Cross include assistance to needy and sick children, and international school correspondance. This latter activity he considers to be very important and urges its incorporation in all school programmes before the year is out.

The circular of the Italian Red Cross opens with a brief recapitulation of what the Society has done for children through its institutions: preventoria, holiday camps, etc., and recalls that Signor Mussolini has entrusted the Red Cross with the welfare of 500 children of settlers in the reclaimed Pontine Marshes.

It goes on to say that the child must be taught to regard the Red Cross, not as a war-time institution, but as an important factor in the improvement of the race. Its principal object is the mitigation of suffering and the combating of disease. The Junior Red Cross is the ideal medium for inculcating in the child the virtues of good citizenship and consideration for others.

First Aid on Highways

The organization of first aid on highways in Italy dates from 1929. The principle adopted is the establishment of posts at 10-mile intervals in the open country or in places where neither hospital, doctor nor chemist is to be found, and, of course, at particularly dangerous spots.

The posts are equipped with a small metal cupboard divided into two compartments, one containing material which can be used by unskilled persons in case of emergency. The other, which is kept locked (the key remaining in the possession of the guardian of the post), contains medical and surgical supplies which can only be placed in the hands of trained first-aid workers. These cupboards are supplied by the Italian Red Cross. The location of the posts is indicated by the approved international signboard.

The cost of setting up and equipping one of these posts works out at 600 lire.

JAPAN

Message for Juniors

In the October, 1933, issue of the Japanese Junior Red Cross magazine Dr. Y. Inouye, Director of the Junior Section, defines the multiple aspects of the virtue known as Courtesy. The closing paragraph of his article reads as follows:

"...The fundamental principle of etiquette must be consideration of others. Etiquette is the basis of all law and order. Now, Juniors, next year we are to be hosts and hostesses to foreign guests from sixty-four different countries who will attend the XVth International Red Cross Conference in Tokyo. On an occasion of this kind the most important thing for us Japanese Red Cross Juniors to bear in mind is to prove ourselves always courteous and hospitable to them. If we should fail to be so, it surely would affect the honour of Japan. Always try to be agreeable to foreigners. That is essential in being polite. No doubt there will be many delegates who would like to inspect our Junior Red Cross units. So, I should like to call your attention to this particular subject".

LATVIA

More New Developments

Each fresh report of the Latvian Red Cross contains news of further expansion in the Society's sphere of action. The latest development is the constitution of three new sections at Istalana, Vane and Zilupe, bringing the total number of local committees to 51, and plans are now under consideration for the setting up of health centres at Vane, Zilupe, Ogre, Dzerbene and Staicele. When this project is realized, there will be 56 Red Cross health centres functioning in Latvia.

The governing body of the Latvian Red Cross has resolved to allocate the net profits on the sale of 10,000 lottery tickets to work of relief for victims of the crisis and unemployment.

Following upon a resolution passed at the last Latvian Anti-Tuberculosis Congress, a standing committee has been appointed to take charge of all the anti-tuberculosis work in Latvia, and a representative of the Latvian Red Cross has been appointed secretary to this committee.

PERU

Propaganda Campaign

The Peruvian Red Cross has recently undergone a complete internal reorganization. The services have been speeded up and an intensive propaganda campaign has been set on foot. Circulars have been widely distributed appealing to the public to join the Red Cross. The record of service on which this appeal is based shows that the Society has lately founded a hospital at Iquitos and has allotted a monthly credit of 500 soles (gold) for the upkeep of the institution; that a similar credit has been allotted to the Mayor of Charat for relief to the destitute; that 25,000 tablets of quinine and a sum of 485 soles (gold) have been donated for the purpose of combating malaria in the region of Quillabamba; that members of the Junior Red Cross have been vaccinated against whooping-cough, and that a school canteen has been opened where 500 girls are served each day with a full mid-day meal.

The Peruvian Red Cross is now engaged in working out a scheme for the organization of a medico-social service for rural child welfare.

POLAND

Dental Hygiene

The Polish Red Cross has ordered a large stock of toothbrushes bearing the inscription "Healthy teeth spell Health". These brushes will be sold in the schools at the extremely low price of 25 groszy (roughly 1½d or three cents) apiece.

UNITED STATES

Preparing for Emergencies

Fifteen "institutes" for Red Cross relief workers and Chapter officers were held during March in areas where disasters are liable to occur in the spring months. Eight similar institutes are to be organized in April in New England and Atlantic coast cities.

Red Cross statistics show that floods and tornadoes in March and April claim a heavy toll of life and property, and entail much suffering, especially in the central and southern states. The institutes form part of the Red Cross disaster preparedness plan and are held with a view to perfecting methods of giving the alarm in the event of floods, of making wide use of Weather Bureau reports, of saving lives through prompt evacuation and of preventing distress through properly organized committees of citizens to clothe, feed and house refugees, provide medical and nursing care to the injured, and arrange for transportation, etc.

The disaster relief institutes occupy one day each and are addressed by relief workers from the national Red Cross staff, who describe disasters in which they have been engaged and outline plans for dealing with injured and homeless people in future disasters.

Delano Memorial

The memorial to Jane Delano, the American nursing heroine of the Great War, will be unveiled on April 26th. The memorial stands in the grounds of Red Cross headquarters in Washington, and the dedication ceremony will coincide with the biennial meetings of the American Nurses' Association, the National League of Nursing Education and the National Organization of Public Health Nurses.

VENEZUELA

Change of Officers

The League Secretariat has received notification from the Venezuelan Red Cross of the appointment of Dr. Bernardo GOMEZ as President of the Society, in place of Dr. Enrique Tejera, who has resigned. Dr. Julio Garcia ALVAREZ succeeds Señor Augusto Pinaud as Secretary-General.

YUGOSLAVIA

Red Cross Funds

Among the new privileges accorded by the Yugoslav Government to the Red Cross under the latter's revised constitution, was the authorization to levy a surtax of half a dinar on all letters, parcels and telegrams, and on all theatre and cinema tickets, throughout the duration of "Red Cross Week".

This privilege was enforced for the first time in September, 1933, and enriched the budget of the Society by 1,515,644 dinars, from which 607,819 dinars were allotted for first-aid organization, and 303,909 dinars to the standing fund for health activities.

CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF NURSES

A RETROSPECT

By Lucy SEYMER

Author of "The General History of Nursing"

Now that the I. C. N. Congress of 1933 has passed into the realm of history it may be useful to look back on it and see what special value it has had for all nurses, not least for those connected with the Red Cross. Any complete retrospect would be premature, but perhaps it may not be too early to attempt a brief resumé of the aims and achievements of the Congress. During its actual deliberations the programme is so detailed, the minds of the participants so full of new ideas and new impressions—that it is well nigh impossible to take a bird's eye view of its results.

Carping spirits will, from time to time enquire: ''What is the *use* of a Congress?'' Put in this blunt form one is tempted to counter the challenge with the famous question of Faraday: ''What is the use of a new-born baby?'' For the ''use'' of the Congress, any more than that of the baby, cannot be measured in materialistic terms of money or by any quantitative standard, such as the total of hours spent, the number or length of the speeches, the variety of subjects discussed or the mere numerical attendance of nurses. Its value lies rather in intangible things: the quickening of the spiritual forces of nursing, the inspiration of finding that all are striving to solve the same basic problems, and the stimulus of the task bequeathed to all by the retiring President—''to bring to life as a guiding principle the watch-word: CONCORDIA''.

For the justification of all Congresses is the opportunity they provide for informal discussions and the establishment of personal contacts. These things are the most elusive as well as the most constructive and permanent of the results of a Congress. The set speeches can be read at leisure after it is over, the discussions may be in some measure followed in the Reports. But it is the meeting of kindred spirits to exchange ideas which humanizes the problems raised and gives impetus towards their solution.

Busy nurses, actively engaged in practical work in their respective countries, need the excuse (if one may be allowed so to express it) of a Congress to effect this interchange. Here Red Cross nurses are more fortunate perhaps than their colleagues, because they can enjoy this valuable sharing of experiences not only at the I. C. N. Congress, but also at their own Red Cross Conferences, where discussions on nursing now always play a prominent part. The Conference held in Brussels in 1930 was particularly important in its contribution to nursing since it discussed at length the general principles on which the Red Cross aimed at training its nurses. It also passed the important resolution, advocating the adoption of the 1929 report of the Education Committee of the I. C. N. as the basis of the training in Red Cross nursing schools. The regional Conference at Prague last spring also had a nursing commission which gave much time and thought to nursing matters, and another such commission is planned as part of the XVth Conference in Tokyo this autumn.

To all Red Cross nurses one salient and satisfactory feature of the I. C. N. Congress of 1933 must have been the large part in it which they took as a whole. A meeting of the Advisory Committee of the League was held immediately beforehand at which 28 delegates attended. Even before this, Miss Reimann, the Secretary of the I. C. N., in an article in the July BULLETIN, stressed the fact that in order to secure the best nursing, cooperation between the Red Cross and the National Associations was essential.

The Presidents of two member organizations, the Polish and Bulgarian, represented Red Cross schools; excellent papers were read by Red Cross graduates at various meetings; and a special luncheon, presided over by Mrs Carter, chief of the Nursing Division of the League of Red Cross Societies, was arranged for nurses actively engaged in Red Cross work.

It is difficult to suggest which were the most salient features of the Congress, if only because all, on being asked this question, are bound to be influenced by their own personal bias. It is interesting to glean some reactions from the nursing press in different countries and to consider whether they help us to assess the contribution of the Congress to Red Cross nursing. One correspondent from Canada comments on the fact that it was pre-eminently ''a EUROPEAN congress'', since only 350 American and 175 Canadian nurses were able to attend. To a writer in the BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING one outstanding feature was the great advance of public health nursing and its rapid development since the 1929 Congress; to another, the time given to the consideration of superannuation schemes and allied problems. A third writer, in the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING, stresses, among other things, the ''distinct effort to evaluate nursing programs in scientific fashion'', the time given to private

nursing problems and the growing interest in linking mental hygiene and psychiatric nursing with the basic training. But, as evidence that the programme of the Congress was actually very well balanced by the organizers, it is amusing to note that a correspondent in PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING for November felt that: "very little time was given to the discussion of public health problems" while an English writer (quoted in the same issue) remarks on "the large number of public health subjects included in the programme!" Yet it is easy to see that under these personal or national divergencies lies the fundamental fact that, since the problems discussed are due to the prevailing world-wide conditions, no nation can ignore them, and they therefore found their inevitable reflection in the Congress. The Red Cross, permeating the profession as it does in every corner of the world, is intimately concerned with the present difficulties and may be expected to take a large share in the solution. Public health nursing in all its branches was given a large proportion of the Congress' time, since in all countries now prevention is rated higher than cure, and efforts are being made in every way to improve their public health nursing services. In this development Red Cross nurses have, in many countries, a particularly important share. It is only necessary to mention the great contribution of the Red Cross to public health in the U. S. A., in Germany, in Poland, to realize how wide is the influence Red Cross nurses can exert in this sphere. In the admirable reports on public health nursing by Miss Gardner and Miss Goff, the contribution of Red Cross nurses is implied where it is not actually mentioned. So again in all matters relating to insurance or to the superannuation of nurses, the Red Cross has great influence. As Miss Reimann pointed out, the working and living conditions of Red Cross nurses are among the best any nurses enjoy; and they enjoy greater security in old age than most nurses. One may mention also the paper read by Miss Kushke on the Pension Scheme evolved by the Latvian Red Cross.

One must suppose that it is in the Resolutions (published in the BULLETIN in September, 1933) that the mind of the Congress, expressed itself, and recorded its aspirations for the next few years. Among the most important groups of these Resolutions were those dealing with the relations of the State and nursing. The principle of state supervision and state inspection was endorsed by the I. R. C. Conference in 1930. Although perhaps some will not agree with the suggestion made in Resolution 1 that state registration should be compulsory, yet all would probably concur in the view that Departments of Nursing should form part of every Ministry of Health and that inspection of schools of nursing should be done by graduate registered nurses. It is easy to see that this extension of state interference will affect Red Cross nurses in the same way as others. It is interesting to note, in this connection, that in Latvia registration is entirely a Red Cross responsibility.

The Resolutions on the "legal aspects of professional conduct" call for no special comment, for such regulations, if they were introduced, would affect all nurses alike. The next Resolutions, on "supply and demand" have definitely less application for Red Cross nurses, since in some countries where professional nursing is still a young growth the nursing service is mainly in the hands of the Red Cross. In such countries Red Cross schools are unlikely for some years to train more nurses than are needed. As regards the resolution on "employment agencies", all nurses will feel alike about this, and the necessity for their being in professional hands. So too Red Cross graduates, as well as other private nurses, would welcome the extension of hourly nursing.

In the question of securing the co-operation of the laity the Red Cross is in the enviable position of being already a world-renowned institution, having the advantage of public sympathy and in most countries a certain measure of Government support.

The Resolution on "aptitude tests" may not at first sight seem very pertinent to Red Cross nurses, but it must be remembered that in many countries, for example in France and in Japan, the Red Cross is responsible for nursing schools and consequently is making valuable contributions to nursing education. As regards two of the remaining Resolutions, that on Insurance Societies and on school nursing, Red Cross nurses will be affected in so far as in certain countries the graduates of Red Cross schools participate in these branches of nursing. The final Resolution, on mental hygiene, will, one may prophecy, be very far-reaching in its ultimate reaction on all nurses. If mental hygiene develops, it will demand the co-operation of more and more nurses. Any readjustements of curricula to include psychiatric nursing in the basic course will concern all Red Cross schools.

How far will the 1933 Resolutions be carried into practice? What subjects will be debated in 1937 and will they, as in 1933, reflect the general economic and social situation? Will 1937 find nursing as a whole in a better or worse condition than it is at present? An answer to these questions, except perhaps the last, is of course impossible; but, whatever may be the outcome, one may feel certain that Red Cross nurses will be found on the side of progress working shoulder to shoulder with others in promoting what is best in nursing all over the world.

HOW GOVERNMENTS HELP THE RED CROSS

THE work of the Red Cross is by definition auxiliary and supplementary to the work of Government Services. The wartime function of a Red Cross Society, as laid down in the Geneva Convention, is to act as auxiliary to the Army Medical Services; and the whole evolution of the peacetime programme has lain along lines which aim at supplementing what is done by the State to improve health, prevent disease, and mitigate suffering.

The services thus rendered by the Red Cross have been recognized in many countries by the Government's granting to the Red Cross privileges, facilities and assistance, which aim at making easier the discharge by the Red Cross of the responsibilities it has assumed. The effect of this is, on the one hand, to reinforce the prestige which Red Cross Societies enjoy, and on the other, to reduce to the minimum the expenses incurred by the Red Cross in carrying out its programme. This last point is of particular importance at a time when the calls made upon the resources of Red Cross Societies are more than usually heavy, and when, owing to world depression, there is more than usual difficulty in obtaining from the public the generous and regular support upon which the Red Cross relies in order to finance its work.

It is appropriate to recall in this connection that the Governments of all countries which are members of the League of Nations are bound by Article 25 of the Covenant "to encourage and promote the establishment and co-operation of duly authorized voluntary national Red Cross organizations having as purposes the improvement of health, the prevention of disease, and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world".

The first service which Governments are bound to render to the Red Cross movement is the protection of the Red Cross emblem. Article 7 of the Geneva Convention of August 22nd, 1864, places definite restrictions on the use of the Red Cross flag and brassard, and these are reiterated in the revised Conventions of July 6th, 1906, and July 27th, 1929.

The primary object of these restrictions is to protect the Red Cross emblem in time of war. It is equally important, however, that the use of the emblem should be reserved to national Red Cross Societies in peacetime. Some business concerns re tempted to make illicit use of the Red Cross emblem for commercial purposes, and a National Society can only repress such abuses if the Government affords facilities for this purpose. Legislation to meet such cases exists in most countries, and it is well for Red Cross Societies to take advantage of it whenever a case of flagrant abuse comes to their notice. In some instances, protection has been extended to the uniform worn by members of Red Cross detachments.

In a number of countries, one or more Government Departments have representatives on the Central Committee of the Red Cross. In others, Government servants are permanently assigned to the headquarters office of the Red Cross as full-time members of the administrative staff. As a result, the National Societies in those countries enjoy greatly enhanced prestige.

Many Red Cross Societies are wholly or partly exempted from direct taxation, and granted the right to import medical supplies, propaganda material, hospital equipment, etc., free of customs duties. In some cases, the customs facilities are accorded permanently or for a given period; in others, exoneration must be claimed each time the Red Cross desires to avail itself of the privilege.

Arrangements exist in the majority of countries whereby Red Cross personnel and material are transported free of charge in time of war or public disaster. A few Governments have gone even further in the way of concessions by arranging that Red Cross personnel and material shall be entitled to transportation free, or at half the usual tariff, at all times. Similar facilities are often accorded to the Red Cross as regards postal charges, telegrams, telephone and wireless messages.

Certain privileges constitute important sources of revenue for the National Societies concerned. The organization of Red Cross "Days" and "Weeks" for the purpose of enrolling members and raising funds requires in most countries the authorization of central and local Government authorities. The success of such manifestations is frequently enhanced by the direct participation of Ministers or Government officials. Moreover, Governments occasionally sanction the levying of special taxes on entertainments, railway and bus tickets, etc., throughout the duration of the Red Cross propaganda campaign.

Issues of charity stamps for the benefit of the Red Cross are authorized in almost all countries. Such special issues may be either annual (at Christmas or in connexion with Red Cross "Day") or restricted to special occasions such as anniversaries, or appeals for specific objects: an anti-tuberculosis campaign, a public disaster, or the building of a new hospital, etc. Special telegraph forms are issued by certain Red Cross Societies with

Government authorization, on which the sender pays a small supplementary charge.

Some National Societies are authorized by their Governments to organize lotteries for the purpose of financing their activities.

In Estonia and Latvia, the Red Cross is granted the monopoly of the sale of playing cards. In Poland, half the proceeds of the Government tax on playing cards is handed over to the Red Cross. The Turkish Red Crescent has the monopoly of manufacturing and importing playing cards, and is entitled to receive at least 65 per cent of the tax on their sale.

Another monopoly enjoyed by the Turkish Red Crescent is the sale of two kinds of mineral water. The Red Crescent has similarly been granted the right, on the seven official fête days recognized in Turkey each year—when all the newspapers are obliged to suspend publication—of publishing and selling the only news-sheet allowed to appear on those occasions.

The Italian Red Cross adds a considerable sum each year to its income by the sale of waste-paper from Government offices (out-of-date files, publications, etc.,) which are handed over to it free of charge.

A less common form of privilege is the free accident insurance granted to the German Red Cross for all members of its personnel engaged in first aid work.

Some twenty national Red Cross Societies receive direct subventions or grants, in one form or another, from their respective Governments, generally in order to support some specific activity and more often than not on an annual basis.

In many cases, Government interest in the Red Cross takes the form of gifts of buildings, land or medical supplies, or the sale of such commodities to the Red Cross on particularly favourable terms.

In the examples quoted above, mention has been made almost exclusively of privileges and facilities accorded by Governments. It is only fair to add, however, that the Red Cross also has reason, in many countries, to be grateful for the liberal support received by its regional branches from municipal and local authorities in the form of grants, exoneration from charges, free premises, etc. There are undoubtedly many unexplored possibilities in this direction, and the central committees of many National Societies could often help their local committees by assisting them to establish closer co-operation with the district and municipal authorities.

F. ROYON.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE FOUNDATION TAKES SHAPE

THE fourth meeting of the Provisional Committee for the proposed Florence Nightingale International Foundation was held at 14 Grosvenor Place, London, W. 1. on March 9th. Sir Arthur Stanley was in the Chair. Miss Lloyd Still, President, Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, chairman of the Florence Nightingale Memorial Committee of the International Council of Nurses, and Miss Musson, Treasurer, represented the International Council of Nurses. Mr. Ernest J. Swift, Secretary General and Mrs. Carter, Chief, Division of Nursing, represented the League.

The arrangements made by the League for the termination of the International Courses for the session 1933-34 were approved by the Committee.

The steps taken for the organization of the Courses for the session 1934-35 were also approved.

It was reported that scholarships for the Courses for that session have been offered by the League (4), the National Committee of France (1), South Africa (1), Great Britain (3) including scholarships from the National Council of Nurses, the Nightingale Fellowship of St. Thomas's Hospital and the British Red Cross Society. Applications from nurses paying their own expenses have been received from Canada, South Africa and France.

Mrs. Bedford Fenwick reported that national committees have been formed in Czechoslovakia, the Irish Free State and Denmark, making a total of thirteen national committees now working for the Foundation.

The draft of the Trust Deed for the Foundation was before the meeting for discussion, and was amended and approved. It was decided to hold the inaugural meeting of the Foundation on July 5th at 3 p.m. at 15, Manchester Square. Invitations, with copies of the agenda and the draft of the Trust Deed, will be sent to the President of the International Council of Nurses, to the Secretary General of the League, and to the President of the National Committees which have been formed, to appoint delegates to attend the meeting.

The next meeting of the Provisional Committee will be held in May.

THE RED CROSS IN SIAM

Origin

THE Red Cross—in principle if not in name—made its first appearance in Siam in the year 1893, when clashes occurred between Siamese and French troops in connexion with a dispute between the two Governments regarding the boundary line along the Mekhong River. At the appeal of the late Queen Mother Saovabha, the élite of the country provided funds to constitute a voluntary aid society for the purpose of succouring the wounded at the scene of conflict. The late King Chulalongkorn accorded his patronage to the new society and decreed that it should be known as the Red Unalom. The name was subsequently changed to "Siamese Red Cross". The Society has remained under Royal Patronage to this day, and is now presided over by Her Majesty The Dowager Queen Savang Wadhana. Although Siam adhered to the Geneva Conventions of 1864 and 1906, the Siamese Red Cross was not officially recognized by the International Red Cross Committee until May 27th, 1920. The Society's adhesion to the League of Red Cross Societies dates from April 8th, 1921.

Organization

The aims of the Siamese Red Cross in time of peace are the organization of disaster relief, public health activities, and the formation of Junior Red Cross sections. The control of the Society is vested in a President (Queen Savang Wadhana), a Vice-President and a Council of twenty members. The President and the Vice-President are appointed by the King. The Executive Committee is composed of the Vice-President (chairman), Secretary-General, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, and the Directors of Sections, who are appointed by the President. A General Council meeting is held every six months, while the Executive Committee meets monthly.

Membership and Funds

Membership in the Siamese Red Cross falls within five different categories:

1. SPECIAL MEMBERS, who join the Society by invitation of the Vice-President, with the approval of the Council.

2. HONORARY MEMBERS This category consists of persons who, since 1914, have presented the Society with a single donation to a value of 3,000 bahts or more.

3. EXTRAORDINARY MEMBERS, who contribute a minimum of 100 Bahts per annum.

4. ORDINARY MEMBERS; paying a minimum annual subscription of 10 Bahts.

5. POPULAR MEMBERS, paying a minimum of one Baht per annum.

At the beginning of 1933, there were 42,313 adults enrolled in the Red Cross, in addition to 101,975 Juniors.

Each year, on April 6th, a Red Cross "Day" is organized, and this has become so deep-rooted an institution that it is now regarded almost as a national festival. Gymnastic displays, first-aid demonstrations and gymkhanas are held in the grounds of the Royal Palace on this occasion, and prizes are offered for the best teams. Last year, Red Cross "Day" coincided with the 150th anniversary of the city of Bangkok.

With a view to securing additional funds, the Red Cross organized a lottery on April 7th, 1933, with the sanction of the Government, and 411 prizes to a total value of 500,000 Bahts were paid out.

The greater part of the Society's revenue, however, is derived from gifts received from the Royal Family and from members of the aristocracy, among whom it is an established custom to make donations to the Red Cross in memory of lost relatives.

Activities

The wave of depression which has swept across all the countries of the world indiscriminately has not spared Siam, and the Siamese Red Cross, like the majority of its sister Societies, has been compelled to take steps to tighten up its organization and diminish expenditure. Its activities have now been co-ordinated under three headings, instead of five as hitherto: *(a)* The Relief and Health Section (in which has been incorporated the work which formerly came within the purview of the Hospital, Relief and Health Sections); (*b*) The Scientific Section, and (*c*) The Junior Red Cross Section.

The RELIEF AND HEALTH SECTION has its headquarters at the King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, which is the Society's most important institution, having been presented to it by the late King's sons in memory of their august father. Some 300,000 Bahts are expended annually on the upkeep of this hospital which, last year, dealt with 46,816 out-patients and 6,833 in-patients, in addition to nearly fourteen hundred maternity cases. Another curative institution—the Somdej Hospital—is maintained by the Society at Sri Raja, a seaside resort; during the year 1932-33, nearly 2,500 persons (including 700 in-patients) received medical care, and 3,460 more were given surgical treatment and injections. This hospital has recently been enlarged by the addition of five new pavilions, including a pavilion for tuberculosis cases built with the grant made to the Siamese Red Cross from the Empress

Shôken Fund administered by the International Red Cross Committee.

The Red Cross of Siam was one of the first of the National Societies to instal Health Centres. Since its inception in 1923, this activity has been very highly developed and there are now nine centres in different parts of the country: three in Bangkok, one in the North, three in the Eastern provinces and two in the Southern provinces. The population, having eyed them at first with a certain amount of distrust, soon began to flock to the consultations, and nowadays expectant mothers need little encouragement to attend the pre-natal clinics attached to the Centres. Anti-tuberculosis work is carried out on a limited scale, and the centres also serve as clinics for school children. Bedside nursing is provided for sick children, as it has been found that this offers an excellent opportunity for educating parents in home nursing and hygiene.

In common with most other Oriental Red Cross Societies, considerable emphasis is placed in the health programme of the Siamese Red Cross on work among lepers. The principal aim of the Anti-Leprosy Service is to diagnose and treat incipient cases of leprosy with a view to rendering them non-infective. Early cases are dealt with by the Red Cross Leper Clinic in Bangkok (636 last year), while more advanced cases are segregated and treated in the Leper Asylum at Phra Pradaeng, a few miles out of Bangkok. Last year, 313 new patients were admitted to the Asylum. Periodical examinations are made of persons co-habiting with lepers. According to the latest report of the Siamese Red Cross, no fewer than 10,824 injections of ethyl esters of chaulmoogra oil (thus far the only known specific against the disease) were given to patients at the Clinic and the Leper Asylum during the year 1932-33.

The Red Cross was the first body to undertake the training of nurses in Siam. The Nurses' School was started as far back as 1914, as an annexe to the Chulalongkorn Hospital. The course of training covers three and a half years, after which the nurse may either take up employment in the Red Cross hospitals or choose some other occupation, provided she remains at the disposal of the Society in case of emergency.

In 1925, a school of Public Health Nursing was established, with a six-months' course for nurses and midwives. The school also trains public health nurses for the Department of Public Health. Several of the graduates from these courses have completed their training at the International Courses organized by the League of Red Cross Societies in London and are now holding important positions in Siam.

Some idea of the ground covered by the Public Health Nursing Service may be gained from the following statistics extracted from the report for the year 1932-33:

Consultations	194,615
Infants treated	87,534
Surgical nursing	252,183
Medical nursing	48,507
Dental care	29,952
Home visits	26,297
Home nursing	93,256
Maternity cases	1,229

Fortunately, major disasters are rare in Siam and consequently the disaster preparedness organization of the Siamese Red Cross is not often put to the test. The functions of the Relief Service consist mainly in providing first aid and ambulance detachments for such events as fairs, race meetings, fires, etc. Last year, the Red Cross ambulance units were called out thirty times.

The most characteristic activity of the Siamese Red Cross, and that which distinguishes it from other Societies, is the SCIENTIFIC SECTION, which, by its aims can best be likened to the Pasteur Institute. The Saovabha Institute, in which this Section is installed, comprises laboratories for analysis and research, a library of works on tropical diseases, and special buildings for anti-rabic work and for the preparation of serums. Attached to the Institute is a Snake Park for the breeding of reptiles to supply the snake-bite serum, the sale of which constitutes an important source of revenue for the Siamese Red Cross. The medical authorities of the country are dependent on the Red Cross again for anti-smallpox vaccine (which, in Siam, is extracted from buffaloes) and for anti-rabic serum. During the year 1932-33, the Scientific Section produced and distributed no fewer than 327,267 tubes of Jenner vaccine, and undertook 1,761 chemical and bacteriological analyses. Regular courses of instruction are arranged at the Institute for army officers, veterinary surgeons and nurses. The Institute and Snake Park are visited by hundreds of tourists each year. On their tour of the Far East a couple of years ago, King Leopold III of the Belgians and Queen Astrid (then the Duke and Duchess of Brabant) made a special point of visiting this world-famed institution. Another distinguished visitor was M. Paul Reynaud, French Minister of the Colonies. In 1931, the Siamese Red Cross arranged with Professor Voronoff to give demonstrations of his gland-grafting methods at the Institute. The same year, three papers on animal diseases were prepared for the Vth Pacific Scientific Congress, in Canada, at the special request of the Secretary of that meeting.

The JUNIOR RED CROSS SECTION was founded for the purpose of inculcating in the youth of Siam the ideal and practice of service, and

any child between the ages of 7 and 17 is eligible for membership on condition that he agrees to pursue the objects and observe the rules of the movement. The Junior Red Cross enjoys the full support of the Ministry of the Interior and of the Ministry of Public Instruction and a delegate of the latter sits on the committee.

Each year, a Junior Competition is held concurrently with the Red Cross "Day" celebrations, and this is also the occasion for the annual distribution of certificates and medals. Last year, some fifty Juniors were awarded the Red Cross Medal of Merit for saving lives from drowning.

Siam was the first country in the Far East to organize a Red Cross air ambulance service. Although the Siamese Red Cross possesses no machines of its own, it has a standing agreement with the Government whereby it is entitled to make use of official aircraft, when necessity arises, for the conveyance of patients requiring urgent medical treatment. This is an important concession in a country where the prevailing means of transport in many regions still remains the bullock-cart.

RED CROSS MOTTOES

A number of Red Cross Societies use a motto in association with the Red Cross emblem in certain circumstances—especially on publications, notepaper, etc. It is curious to observe that the familiar "INTER ARMA CARITAS" employed by the International Committee of Geneva for many years past has been by no means universally adopted. It is used occasionally by many Societies, and regularly by the Norwegian, Portugueuse and Rumanian Societies. A slight variant—"INTER INIMICOS CHARITAS"—is used by the Cuban and Guatemalan Red Cross Societies.

Another group of Societies—those of Colombia, Costa Rica and Panama—have adopted the device "NEUTRALITY AND CHARITY".

A third group have thought it appropriate to vary the motto they employ so as to emphasize the fact that the Red Cross is active in time of peace as well as in time of war. The Yugoslavian Red Cross uses a motto, in the language of the country, which runs: "IN WAR AND PEACE PRACTISE CHARITY AND ENCOURAGE HEALTH". The Red Cross Societies of Brazil, Chili, Ecuador, Peru and Paraguay have embodied this idea in a Latin form closely resembling the traditional "INTER ARMA CARITAS". Their motto reads: "IN PACE ET IN BELLO CHARITAS". The same phrase—in a Danish equivalent—is used by the Red Cross Society of Denmark.

Finally, a number of Societies which use mottoes have sought inspiration in directions of their own. The *Union des Femmes de France* (French Red Cross) uses: "AUXILIUM ADVOLAT". The Spanish Red Cross writes: "IN HOC SIGNO SALUS" the Uruguayan Red Cross invokes "THE CHARITY OF CHRIST" and the Mexican Red Cross "CHARITY AND PATRIOTISM".

The Red Cross of the Argentine Republic has gone further than any other Society in laying emphasis in its motto on the peacetime aspect of Red Cross activity. It has simply taken over as its device the key words which appear in Article 25 of the Covenant of the League of Nations and in the Articles of Association of the League. Its motto reads: "Prevent disease, mitigate suffering, improve health".

Despite this diversity it is probably true that most Red Cross people, if they think of a motto in connexion with the work of the Red Cross, continue to think of the original "INTER ARMA CARITAS". It is interesting to find that the growing importance of the peacetime work has led Red Cross leaders in Great Britain, in the course of a recent meeting, to discuss somewhat carefully whether it would not be more appropriate to regard "INTER ARMA ET IN PACE CARITAS" or some similar wording as the international device of the movement.

If this matter is ever taken up internationally it might be worth considering whether, in the interests of homogeneity, all the Societies should not be urged to use a single agreed wording.

The only criticism which might be levelled against a wording incorporating the word "charity" is that the association of this word with alms-giving, and, to a certain extent, with class distinctions, gives it a somewhat obsolete sound today. The term "service", although it has been widely abused during the last decade for purposes of salesmanship, is nevertheless probably the word which most accurately describes the relationship of the Red Cross to those who look to it for help. It is significant that the Junior Red Cross motto: "I SERVE", has been adopted by Juniors in almost every country in the world. Il might well be that if it were a matter of selecting a single motto to be associated with the Red Cross emblem in all countries and in all circumstances, the Juniors' "I SERVE" would be found the most satisfactory solution.

L. E. de GIELGUD.

WHEN JUNIORS CORRESPOND

AMONG the means at the disposal of the Junior Red Cross for bringing its members closer together it is natural to mention international school correspondence in the first place, for it creates a direct bond from country to country between children and young people who are imbued with the same ideal.

It might have been expected that the prolonged economic crisis from which the world is suffering would have had an unfortunate repercussion on the development of interschool correspondence. Indeed, the national Sections have had to face so many grave problems in the national field, such increased material difficulties, the children have seen their service programme grow to such large proportions, that it could reasonably be feared that they might become less interested in that part of the Junior Red Cross work dealing with world contacts—or if not lose interest, at least be obliged to put off until better times the making of new friends in distant lands while the distress around them claimed their immediate attention. But these were vain fears. The spirit of the Juniors is such that nothing distracts them from this part of their programme and the national Sections have admirably encouraged this good feeling and given them the means of expressing it.

During the year 1932-1933, fifty-four countries took part in this correspondence. The number of consignments sent out was 5,612. The countries sending the largest number were:

United States ..	1,572	France.....	199
Japan	1,211	Australia.....	149
Austria	257	Yugoslavia	122
Poland.....	253	Latvia	121
Canada	222	Estonia	115
Czechoslovakia..	211	Spain.....	106
Italy	205	Hungary	104
Germany	202		

As we see here the quantity of consignments has been maintained; but still more important, the quality of the albums has shown a continuous improvement. Not only is more care observed in their preparation, but they contain real evidence of the "Red Cross spirit". It is no longer a matter of a simple exchange of school work or postcards for which the Junior Red Cross offered a convenient channel. It is a veritable correspondence from Juniors to Juniors, between children who describe the varied ways in which they carry out their programme and who try to express their aspirations and their desire for friendly understanding. The tone of the letters is more thoughtful than formerly. One feels that the mentality of the correspondents has evolved, that they are fully conscious of the service rendered to them by the Junior Red Cross in making it possible for them to exchange their ideas with foreign comrades in the name of a common ideal. An appreciation quoted from the Hungarian Junior Red Cross magazine thus summarizes this idea: "We have friends throughout the world and we owe it to school correspondence. We are proud when we see that through it our Juniors have been able to enter into cordial relations with children in other countries during the last ten years."

In looking through the albums, we read innumerable messages, all marked with the same active good-will. This one, for instance, in a recent consignment from Poland: "Dear Spanish friends: We wish to start correspondence with you and create friendly relations which will help us to know each other. Although we may be separated by great distances, and by mountains, we are united by our common ideal, the Red Cross. We dream of being able to unite all youth under the banner of the Red Cross and, when the time comes that we shall be able to work for our country, we shall be faithful to our principles and our ideals throughout our lives."

A German group, whose school was about to close as a result of the crisis, sent this message to its correspondents: "Please be good enough to excuse the delay of our reply. Before our school is obliged to close, because of pecuniary difficulties, we wish to send you a small album. May these few pages tell you that we think of you often and that we try to make our own the fundamental principle of the Red Cross, 'I SERVE'. We also wish to place a little stone which will serve to build the monument of Peace that all men of good will are endeavouring to raise. We hope our album will awake in you the certainty that the children of Dresden are bound to you by ties of fraternal friendship. They shake your hands in friendship in thought, since unfortunately, they cannot do so otherwise."

It is amusing and even touching to find the same desire for understanding expressed by very young children, as in this message from a primary school in France: "Dear friends, We are thirty little children between four and six years old. We are too small to be clever, but we want to be very good and to love others. Our album is not so nice as yours, but it will tell you that we are thinking of you."

A distinct improvement has also been noted in the practical functioning of the correspondence. More frequent exchanges, quicker replies are general. This promptness to reply is a valuable indication of the interest of the groups. Besides, it is becoming easier to place unpaired albums, as the demand is increasing rapidly, so that the balance between demand and supply is better adjusted.

Regularity in the exchanges seems to be an essential condition for the success of inter-

school correspondence. It cannot be expected that the desired objectives can be reached except by repeated and regular exchanges between the groups.

But it seems that we are on the right path and that only perseverance is needed. The fact that the crisis has had no harmful effect on the correspondence is largely due to the efforts of the national Sections who, besides stimulating the Juniors by wise propaganda, have often carried out administrative reforms which have given satisfactory results. The Junior Red Cross Division of the League endeavours constantly to facilitate the work of the sections in this respect, notably by the publication of its roneographed bulletin intended for the secretaries charged with the administration of the correspondence. This bulletin gives practical suggestions, points out defects remedied, publishes periodically statistics of the number of albums exchanged and reproduces extracts from typical letters. In it can be found a reflection of the progress and tendencies of the correspondence.

Always for the purpose of developing and perfecting the correspondence, and following the wish expressed by the national Sections, the Junior Division of the League has published a pamphlet entitled ''La Correspondance interscolaire internationale de la Croix-Rouge de la Jeunesse'' (in French only for the present), giving details of the nature of the correspondence, its form, its value, the method of preparing an album, while emphasizing the essential characteristic of the correspondence as a Junior Red Cross activity. This pamphlet was received with favour and several sections have had a special edition published, while others have translated and published the text in their magazines. A distinct improvement in the composition of the albums was observed after the distribution of this pamphlet.

It is very satisfactory to note the attitude of the members of the teaching profession as regards this part of the Junior Red Cross programme. Their sympathy has been manifested on several occasions as well as their appreciation of the value of the correspondence as a factor in fostering understanding between young people. A teacher has expressed in an album his admiration for the Junior Red Cross :

This fine movement was something quite new for the children... You will no doubt be struck by the fact that they are very like you and have the same joys and sorrows. It is admirable to see the Junior Red Cross uniting one country to another by the correspondence, creating understanding and comradeship. We are a little group in an unknown village and we hold out our hands to you to show our sincere desire for friendship.

Here is the opinion of an English headmistress : ''The children loved having the portfolio and we do find that these exchanges make other countries and their peoples more real to the children. I think, too, that this must be helping the children to grow up with more sympathetic feelings towards the peoples of other lands.'' The director of a school in Brittany (France), whose pupils are in active correspondence with fourteen different countries, shows that this activity does not interfere with school work : ''Out of five candidates, four scholarships; out of four candidates, four school certificates from the nineteen pupils in my class.''

These are figures which prove that the interschool correspondence has no ill-effect on the results of examinations—quite the contrary.

In Sweden, a teacher expresses thus her appreciation of the value of the correspondence :

The interschool correspondence is naturally very important as a factor for peace between the peoples and I am very much interested in this aspect of the Junior Red Cross programme. While awaiting the realization of this aim, the activity can also be useful to us in school work, by providing us with subjects for compositions and models for drawing lessons, etc.

"A WELCOME SCHOOL AUXILIARY"

It is in these words that a school superintendent, writing in the January, 1934, issue of the American Red Cross Courier, describes the Junior Red Cross. Salient extracts from his article are given below:

"A study of this organization (the Junior Red Cross), its origin, its motive, its plan of procedure, and services rendered, makes it a welcome auxiliary to any well balanced school program...

"The fundamental thing that is needed in national and international life today is the recognition of the 'other fellow'. This can only be gained by a more intimate knowledge of each other. All you need to do is to follow the foreign correspondence that our school children are carrying on with boys and girls of other nations. We are all interested in building up international good-will, which will provide for all nations a programme of peace and a friendly attitude toward each other... Boys and girls, in their truthful and frank way, are telling each other of their nation's ideals and of their personal life.

''The Red Cross organization is founded upon the principle of service and expresses this ideal in relief work. In addition to this, it is promoting international understanding and good-will. Today treaties and conferences are needed in order that adults may adjust their misunderstandings. It is only a matter of a few years until the present school generation is the adult generation and will be representing nations in conferences and other international relations. No doubt there will be a large number who have known each other through correspondence. This child contact, continued for a number of years, will bring together a group of adults friendly and considerate of each other's ideals and problems.

''For this and many other reasons, it is a genuine pleasure and satisfaction to organize Junior Red Cross into a school programme''.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

International Fire-Fighting Exhibition

Every two years, the French Committee for the Prevention of Fire organizes an International Exhibition in Paris. The third of these manifestations will be held next summer, from June 28th to July 8th, under the official patronage of a committee headed by the President of the Republic and comprising members of the French Cabinet, the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, the Prefect of Police, the Chairman of the French Chamber of Commerce, and other high officials. The French Committee is being assisted in the work of organization by the International Technical Committee for the Prevention of Fire, the members of which are divided into four language groups : German, English, Latin and Slav. All the countries of Europe and the American Continent, as well as Egypt, have been invited to send exhibits. To date, fifteen acceptances have been received.

The exhibition will be split up into nine sections, as follows :

I. National and international organizations, and their documentation.
II. The prevention of fire.
III. Fire-fighting methods.
IV. Relief.
V. Public safety and aerial warfare.
VI. Traffic safety.
VII. Safety in industry.
VIII. Precautionary measures and insurance.
IX. Physical training.

In recognition of the conspicuous rôle played by private agencies in the organization of relief and safety, Section IV has been placed under the auspices of the Red Cross, with the Marquis de Lillers, president of the French Red Cross, as chairman. The honorary chairmanship has been offered jointly to and accepted by Hon. John Barton Payne, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the League Red Cross Societies, and Professor Max Huber, President of the International Red Cross Committee. Dr. Béhague, Chairman of the Standing International Commission for First Aid on Highways, is in charge of Section VI.

The League Secretariat has been invited by the Commissary-General of the Exhibition to send statistics and charts showing international efforts and collaboration in the field of relief (highway first aid, air ambulances, etc.). In view of the prominent place allotted to the Red Cross in the Exhibition, the Secretary-General has promised the fullest possible degree of collaboration from the League Secretariat.

Concurrently with the Exhibition, two congresses will be held for the purpose of studying questions pertaining to general safety and the prevention of fire. One of these—the 49th Congress of the French Federation of Firemen—will be of a purely national character. The other—the 4th Congress of the International Technical Committee for the Prevention and Extinction of Fire—will cover a wider range of subjects and be of more general interest.

Influence of Sight on Character

How the nearsighted child may become an introvert and the farsighted child an extrovert is explained in an article entitled ''Eyesight in Mental and Physical Development'', contained in the latest issue of the Sight-Saving Review, a quarterly journal published by the American Society for the Prevention of Blindness.

According to the author of the article, the short-sighted boy very soon finds that he derives more pleasure from reading than from playing games or studying nature; he consequently becomes a book-worm—an unbalanced individual—and fails to develop the qualities needed for leadership in later life. The myopic child, precluded by his infirmity from joining in the interests and occupations of comrades of his own age, tends to become introspective and unsociable.

The farsighted child, on the contrary, is apt to be lazy and inattentive at school, and mechanically-minded. He is mischievous and fond of adventure, but popular with his comrades. He is often a leader in athletics. Since close work imposes a strain on his eye muscles, he chooses activities requiring distance vision, and his intellectual development suffers in consequence.

Nearsightedness is one of the products of civilization. Primitive man was farsighted because his life depended on his quickness of perception in the presence of danger from wild beasts and other natural elements. Myopia is continually on the increase, and statistics would probably show that its growth is proportionate to the amount of time spent in reading.

Congress of Educational Cinematography

An international congress on the use of films as an instructional medium will be held in Rome from April 19th to 25th, 1934, under the auspices of the International Institute of Educational Cinematography.

Since its inception five years ago, the Institute has made a long and exhaustive study of all the problems relating to educational films, and it was in collaboration with the Institute that the League of Nations drafted the Customs Convention which is designed to secure the free entry of educational, cultural and scientific films into all countries. This draft convention is now in the hands of the Governments for examination and ratification.

The principal object of the Rome Congress is to review the practical results thus far achieved and to notify the Institute of further matters demanding its attention.

National Red Cross Societies have a special interest in the abolition of the obstacles placed by customs authorities in the way of the free exchange of educational films, especially those relating to health instruction and first aid. They will consequently follow the labours of the Congress with particular attention.

International Union Against Tuberculosis

The IXth Conference of the International Union against Tuberculosis is to meet in Warsaw from September 4th to 6th, 1934. The organization of the conference has been entrusted to the Polish Anti-Tuberculosis Union, which has constituted a special committee for that purpose. Among the members of the Organization Committee is Dr. B. Zaklinski, director-general of the Polish Red Cross.

The chairman of the Conference will be Dr. E. Piestrzynski, Under-Secretary of State at the Polish Ministry of Social Welfare.

Two New Nightingale Committees

On the initiative of the Danish Council of Nurses, a Florence Nightingale Memorial Committee was founded in Denmark in February. The Chairman of the Committee is Mrs. Koch, President of the Danish Council of Nurses. A sum of 1,000 Kr. (£40) has voted by the Danish Council of Nurses as a contribution towards the Endowment of the Foundation.

A National Committee for the Irish Free State was founded in February on the initiative of the National Council of Trained Nurses of the Irish Free State, with Miss Alice Reeves, R. G. N., as Chairman.

An International Union against Cancer

The world is at last to be endowed with an international organization for combating cancer. The project was first mooted many years ago, and innumerable meetings have been held on the subject, but it was not until March 22nd, 1934, that the International Preparatory Conference of National Agencies for the Scientific and Social Campaign against Cancer—meeting in Paris under the chairmanship of M. Louis Marin, French Minister of Public Health—decided upon the immediate creation of an International Union against Cancer.

M. Justin Godart, the eminent French public health expert, has been elected President of the Union, and Dr. Bandaline is the Secretary-General. Four vice-presidents will represent the principal nations taking part in the Conference : Mr. Sampson Handley, Vice-President of the Royal College of Surgeons (Great Britain); Professor Borst (Germany); Signor Bastianelli (Italy), and Señor del Rio Hortega (Spain).

LEAGUE HEADQUARTERS NOTES

League Representation on F.N.I.F. Council At the request of the Executive Committee of the League, Judge Payne, Chairman of the Board of Governors, has designated the five following persons to represent the League of Red Cross Societies on the Grand Council of the Florence Nightingale International Foundation:

Dr. Alice MASARYKOVA, President of the Czechoslovak Red Cross.

The Marchesa di Targiani GIUNTI, Director of the Nursing Division of the Italian Red Cross.

Mlle Lucie ODIER, member of the International Red Cross Committee.

Mr. Ernest J. SWIFT, Secretary-General of the League of Red Cross Societies.

Mrs. Maynard CARTER, Director of the Nursing Division of the League of Red Cross Societies.

Death of Former League Governor The Secretariat regrets to announce the death at Geneva, on March 10th, of Señor Chacin ITRIAGO, who, for some years, represented the Red Cross of Venezuela on the Board of Governors of the League. Three years ago, Señor Itriago was appointed Venezuelan Minister to Switzerland, and he had been representing his country at the Disarmament Conference.

Study Visit Mr. J. G. A. TEN SIETHOFF, Secretary of the Netherlands East Indies Red Cross Society, has accepted an invitation to spend a period of study at League headquarters. He will arrive in Paris in April.

Missions Mr. Ernest J. SWIFT, Secretary-General, represented the League of Red Cross Societies at the funeral of the late King Albert I of the Belgians on February 21st last.

On March 9th, Mr. Swift, accompanied by Mrs. CARTER, Chief of the Nursing Division, attended a meeting in London of the Provisional Committee of the Florence Nightingale International Foundation. While in London, he also conferred with Sir Arthur Stanley and others at the headquarters of the British Red Cross, and with Hon. G. Howard Ferguson who represents the Canadian Red Cross on the Board of Governors of the League.

On March 19, th, Mr. SWIFT accompanied by M. de ROUGÉ, Under-Secretary General, and Mr. PETERSÉN, Chief of the Relief Division, left for Rome. The representatives of the League and those of the International Committee had preliminary conversations with Senator Ciraolo, President of the Executive Committee of the International Relief Union, on March 20th, and on the following day the Executive Committee of the Union held its fourth meeting.

While in Rome, Mr. Swift had opportunity to confer with M. Cremonesi, President of the Italian Red Cross, before returning to Paris.

M. de Rougé returned from Rome via Tirana, in order to establish contact with Dr. Fahri Rashid, the new Director General of the Albanian Red Cross.

Major PETERSÉN is carrying out a series of contact visits to the Egyptian Red Crescent, the Turkish Red Crescent, and the Persian Red Lion and Sun Society. The last mentioned Society is being visited for the first time by a representative from League headquarters. Mr. Petersén will also go to Baghdad to consult with the leaders of the recently founded Iraq Red Crescent Society regarding their programme of future activities.

M. F. ROYON, Chief of the Information and Propaganda Service, went to Luxemburg on March 25th to attend the draw and study the workings of the Sweepstake organized by the Luxemburg Red Cross.

BOOK REVIEWS

Service, Vol. 1, Nos 1 and 2, January and February 1934. Official organ of the Imperial Legion, Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, Price 6d.

This new monthly periodical, published by the Imperial Legion under the official patronage of the South African Red Cross, the St. John Ambulance Brigade, the "Safety First" Association and other similar bodies, is designed to serve as a link between these organizations and the public. Its aims may best be described by reproducing an extract from the editorial foreword to the first issue:

"We have, in South Africa, many organizations of national or semi-national character whose whole purpose is to render Service in some form or other to the community. Little of their work is fully known or appreciated by the citizen, and it is the object of this paper to create interest in this unselfish work and to retain and strengthen the present interest shown by members of these organizations".

"Service" made its bow to the public in January, 1934, with a number devoted in the main to an account of the aims, organization and activities of the South African Red Cross Society.

Revue de météorologie médicale, official organ of the French Society of Medical Meteorology, Gauthier-Villars, 55, Quai des Grands-Augustins, Paris (6e).

From the earliest times, it has been known that atmospheric conditions have a direct effect on the human organism, but the scientific analysis of these phenomena has been left to our era to undertake. A seasonal cycle of infectious diseases, infant mortality and deaths from old age has been observed. Spots on the surface of the sun facing earthwards are accompanied by a sharp rise in the number of sudden deaths and a turn for the worse in certain diseases. The eleven-year rhythm of these spots is translated in the growth of trees. These few examples serve to illustrate the interest presented by this field of study. It is a matter for congratulation, therefore, that a Society of Medical Meteorology has been set up in Paris to consider these important questions and that the world will be able to follow its work through a Review, directed by Dr. Lesage and M. Esclangon, of the Paris Observatory. The editorial side of the review has been entrusted to Dr. Dujarric de la Rivière, of the Pasteur Institute, and Dr. P. Gauthier-Villars.

A Collection of Dramas, Dialogues, Songs, etc., on Health, Indian Red Cross Society, Junior Red Cross.—New Delhi, 1933.

Dr. Abdul Hamid, director of the Indian Junior Red Cross, has united in this volume 55 poems, songs, dialogues and dramas serving as health lessons for children and young people. A certain number of these are original, while others have been borrowed from such sources as the magazines of the Argentine, British and Canadian Red Cross Societies. The collection has already been published in English and Urdu, and is now being translated into Hindustani.

The Teaching of Preventive Medicine in Europe, by Carl Prausnitz. Oxford University Press, Humphrey Milford, London, 1933.

This volume constitutes a collection of the Health Clark Lectures given in 1932 by Professor Prausnitz at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, and is based on the personal experience of the author as a teacher of preventive medicine and as a member of the League of Nations' Health Organization.

The university health institutes are too occupied with the training of students to collaborate adequately in the protection of public health. In several countries, therefore, State Institutes have been set up for this purpose with the aid of the Rockefeller Foundation. Health and disease are closely related to social conditions and social institutions, viz., insurance, legislation, public instruction, social service, etc., One of the most important factors for medical progress is the training of hygienists, public health nurses, social workers and medical practitioners as a whole. Professor Prausnitz describes this training and the general organization of preventive medicine in France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Yugoslavia, Spain and the U.S.S.R., and reproduces the findings of the League of Nations' Health Organization in regard to Health Institutes and the training of doctors as hygienists.

This book should be read and inwardly digested by all who are interested in the advancement of public health. It contains data which had never before been collected together in so complete a form, and the author is an acknowledged master of his subject.

Les services sociaux. Etudes et documents, série M (Assurances sociales) No 11. International Labour Office, Geneva 1933. Pp. 724. Price: 17.50 Swiss francs.

At the request of the British Government, the International Labour Office appointed, in 1929, a commission for the purpose of studying the cost of social services in different countries. The volume just published constitutes a statistical and analytical survey of social insurance, social assistance, cheap housing, family allowances, etc., in twentyfour countries: Australia, Canada, India, Japan, South Africa and 19 European states. The period covered is the year 1930, the last for which definite figures are available. This book is unique in that it represents the first effort ever made to unite in a single volume a monography of social services and legislation in several countries.

THE LEAGUE
OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

Board of Governors

Chairman:

Hon. John Barton PAYNE,
(American Red Cross).

Vice-Chairmen:

Col. P. DRAUDT,
(German Red Cross).

Marquis de LILLERS,
(French Red Cross).

Señor E. J. CONILL,
(Cuban Red Cross).

Mr. S. YAMANOUCHI,
(Japan Red Cross).

Secretary-General

Mr. Ernest J. SWIFT.

Le Gérant : B. de Rougé.

IMP. UNION, 13, RUE MÉCHAIN, PARIS.